

## **Archaeological Sites**

# *Heritage Data Form*

| ITEM DETAILS                                     |  |                 |                |   |                 |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------|---|-----------------|
| <b>Name of Item</b>                              | Former Squire's Brewery and Halvorsen's Boat Yard  |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Other Name/s<br/>Former Name/s</b>            | Naval Refit Centre, Squires Wharf remains  |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Item type<br/>(if known)</b>                  | Archaeological—maritime<br>Archaeological—terrestrial<br>Built   |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Item group<br/>(if known)</b>                 | Transport—water<br>Maritime Industry   |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Item category<br/>(if known)</b>              |  |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Area, Group, or<br/>Collection Name</b>       |  |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Street number</b>                             | 20   |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Street name</b>                               | Waterview Street   |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Suburb/town</b>                               | Putney   | <b>Postcode</b> |                | 2112                                      |                 |
| <b>Local Government<br/>Area/s</b>               | Ryde   |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Property<br/>description</b>                  | Lot 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447 / DP15224; Lot 2 / DP70488; Lot 1 / DP70489; Lot 1 / DP430647   |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Location - Lat/long</b>                       | <b>Latitude</b>  | -33.825979      |                | <b>Longitude</b>                          | 151.099977      |
| <b>Location - AMG (if<br/>no street address)</b> | <b>Zone</b>  |                 | <b>Easting</b> |   | <b>Northing</b> |
| <b>Owner</b>                                     | Unknown  |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Current use</b>                               | Industrial/Warehouse property<br>Marine related uses   |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Former Use</b>                                | Trade, licenced premises, industrial, ship building  |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Statement of<br/>significance</b>             | <p>The complex at 20 Waterview Street, Putney, has cultural heritage significance at a local level for its remnant archaeological evidence of early colonial occupation, as well as its ongoing use as a boat building, servicing and repair facility from the 1930s to the present day. It is associated with James Squire, an emancipist convict and prominent early landholder in the Ryde area who established the Malting Shovel Inn and brewery on the site c.1798; the archaeological remains of Squire's c.1804 wharf can be seen on the site today. The complex is associated with Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd, a prominent family company who constructed a boat building shed and associated structures on the site in the 1930s, and it is of historical significance for its continuous and ongoing use as a maritime complex for pleasure craft as well as wartime production. It has archaeological potential particularly for the remnant deposits associated with Squire's Wharf, which may yield information relating to early colonial maritime construction methods. The site also has archaeological potential as the site of James Squire's house and brewery, the first commercial brewery in Australia. The wharf remains are rare, with one other from this period listed on the NSW Maritime Heritage and Conservation Register at Windsor, and two others in the Ryde area which date from a later period.</p> |                 |                |   |                 |
| <b>Level of<br/>Significance</b>                 | State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |                 |                | Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                 |

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| DESCRIPTION  |  |        |                    |         |              |                          |
|--|--|--------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Designer</b>  | Various  |        |                    |         |              |                          |
| <b>Builder/ maker</b>                                  | Various  |        |                    |         |              |                          |
| <b>Physical Description</b>                            | <p>The site was not inspected by GML as it is a large enclosed industrial complex on private property. However, the site was inspected by Cosmos Archaeology in 2015 and documented in a maritime archaeology assessment that year. The site is described in that document as containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a large corrugated-iron clad and gable roofed boatshed with attached workshops of steel girder construction;</li> <li>• remnants of a 1930s partly collapsed wharf, which is not visible from aerial photographs since its destruction in 2016;</li> <li>• a fibro dwelling with detached garage;</li> <li>• a large concrete hard stand area with two slipways to the east of the hard stand area and south of the main boatshed; and</li> <li>• extensive vegetation.</li> </ul> <p>The site also contains subsurface archaeological remains of pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation and archaeological remains of an early colonial wharf which remained on the site from its construction in c.1798 until demolition in 1937.</p> |        |                    |         |              |                          |
| <b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b> | <p>The boatshed contains original intact elements and is in fair condition.</p> <p>The site contains archaeological remains of James Squire's inn and brewery complex. The last remains of this complex were demolished in 1937 by Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd, although reports of a cellar and some associated features continued after the company's occupation.</p> <p>The site could also contain archaeological potential for pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation.</p>   |        |                    |         |              |                          |
| <b>Construction years</b>                              | <b>Start year</b>  | c.1798 | <b>Finish year</b> | Ongoing | <b>Circa</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Modifications and dates</b>                         | <p>An inn, house, brewery and wharf associated with emancipist convict James Squire were on the site from c.1798 until final demolition in 1937.</p> <p>Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd boat building yard was established on the site c.1937.</p> <p>Navy refit centre dates from 1980.</p>  |        |                    |         |              |                          |
| <b>Further comments</b>                                | A Stage 1 DA for development for works above the high-water mark is currently on public exhibition.  |        |                    |         |              |                          |

# Heritage Data Form

## HISTORY

### Historical notes

Putney is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival in 1788. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.

By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s. Most of Putney was granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1799. The western side of Putney, which included Kissing Point, was acquired by James Squire, who bought grants off other colonists in the early 1800s. Squire ran a popular tavern named the Malting Shovel near the wharf he had constructed, where he sold beer made from hops he grew. James Squire consolidated his ownership of the Putney area in 1822, when he purchased Bayly's grant, but he passed away a short time later.

Although dispossessed of their lands, Wallumedegal people continued to have an association with Putney after the grants were made. Bennelong, who had close family ties to the Wallumedegal, lived in the area after befriending James Squire. Following his death in 1813 he was buried on James Squire's land in Kissing point. His associate Nanbarry lived in the area too, later being buried alongside him.

In 1856 the area of Bayly's grant was bought by Eugene Delange, who tried to create a subdivided village of small farms named Eugenie in the area with limited success. The leftover land was bought by Philip Walker, who initiated the Putney Estate subdivision a while later in 1879. Subdivision continued for the next 50 years, with houses slowly replacing the orchards and small farms which were set up in the area.

Shipbuilding and shipping were important industries in Putney; their origins could be traced back to James Squire's time. The first shipbuilders began in 1918 and during the Second World War Putney was used to construct vessels for the United States Army and Royal Australian Air Force.

The subject site was part of a land grant to John Pollard in 1795. His land was almost immediately acquired by James Squire, who had received 30-acre grant north of Pollard's allotment and began buying up underutilised land around him at a cheap rate. By 1798, Squire's land occupied much of the Putney area and included grants originally made to James Callaghan, Nicholas Bayly, William Raven and Archibald Morrison. He established the Malting Shovel Inn and a brewery by late 1798 on Pollard's original grant and began to cultivate the land to grow hops, corn and barley.

By 1804, Squire had constructed a wharf on Parramatta River next to his inn, known as Squire's Wharf, to attract passing customers on the river and to support trade and the needs of the estate and his business. The date of construction is not known but it is likely it would have coincided with the construction of the inn. The wharf and the Squire Estate are depicted in a number of early sketches, paintings and drawings from the early nineteenth century, including an 1824 aquatint by Joseph Lycett, and two unsigned watercolours from the 1820s and 1830s. The wharf is depicted as an elevated timber jetty extending out into the river from a rock outcrop.

Squire was also sympathetic to the local Indigenous population. Prominent Aboriginal individuals, including Bennelong, Nanbaree (also known as Andrew Sneap Hammond Douglas White), and his mother are reported to have been buried on Squire's property. The exact location of Bennelong's grave is believed to be 25 Watson Street in Putney, although the exact location of the burials remains disputed by historians.

Following Squire's death in 1822, the Malting Shovel Inn, its land, orchards and outbuildings, were left to his son, James Squire Jnr. Squire Jnr. maintained the operation of the inn for the next four years

# *Heritage Data Form*

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p>until his own death in 1826 at the age of 29. The rights to the brewery, inn and lands was awarded to Mary Farnell, his sister, who was married to Thomas Farnell and lived on an estate further south. Thomas Farnell attempted to revive the brewing business but it was soon advertised to let, including Squire's Wharf, which was described as 'a projecting wharf, enabling boats of any size to load or unload at low water' (Thomas Farnell, 1831, 'To Let,' <i>Sydney Gazette</i>).</p> <p>An 1842 plan of James Squire's estate shows that the site of the inn and wharf was in possession of Mary Farnell, and depicts the wharf as a very long structure. After her death in 1850, the allotment passed to her two daughters who later divided it into two separate portions. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth Farnell, received the portion with the brewery and wharf. She and her husband advertised the property for sale in 1858 with 'two stone wharves built into the river' (Burgis &amp; Bowes, 1858, 'Valuable Land, Kissing Point', <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>).</p> <p>In 1888, Elizabeth Farnell's portion was sold to Charles Blaxland, the third son of Gregory Blaxland of Brush Farm, and his wife Elizabeth. In the 1850s, Blaxland had purchased the house and estate Cleves, located at the corner of present-day Waterview and Charles Streets, Putney. The acquisition of the Farnells' land was an expansion of the Cleves Estate. The plan for the sale shows two wharves at the river, one of them labelled 'old wharf,' which is possibly Squire's Wharf.</p> <p>After Blaxland's death, the Cleves Estate was granted to three of his children then sold to the Intercolonial Investment and Building Company, who gradually subdivided the estate. The land south of Waterview Street was divided into Lots 440-447 DP 15224 in 1928 (TF Murphy 1928, Plan of Resubdivision of the Cleves Estate, NSW LPI). These allotments remained largely unchanged throughout the 1930s until all were purchased by Lars Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd, a boat building business, in 1938. Construction began on the Halvorsen Sons complex at the start of 1939 and was completed in the early 1940s, comprising a timber wharf, concrete slipways, a boatshed, and associated buildings.</p> <p>Halverson Sons Pty Ltd was commissioned by the Royal Australian Navy to commence building vessels for service in World War II. After the war ended, the business focused on building pleasure craft and working boats. By the late 1940s, a crane had been installed at the end of the wharf, as well as a three-pile timber dolphin southeast of the jetty.</p> <p>In 1980, Halvorsen Sons sold the property to the Commonwealth of Australia and it was converted to a repair facility for the Royal Australian Navy (RAN). Part of the works included addition of mooring facilities on the Halvorsens' wharf and some dredging of slipways. The site was owned by the Commonwealth until 1989, when it was sold to Australia Defence Industries Pty Ltd; however, the RAN continued to use the site as a marine service facility.</p> <p>In 1998 naval operations had ceased at the premises and it was sold to a private company, Lilac Pty Ltd, and renamed Putney Marina. It has continued to be used for boat storage and repair purposes and leased out to individuals and small companies.</p> |
|--|---|

| <b>THEMES</b>                           |  |
|---|--|
| <b><i>National historical theme</i></b> | Developing local, regional and national economies  |
| <b><i>State historical theme</i></b>    | Commerce—Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services<br>Industry—Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods<br>Transport—Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements |

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| <b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>                                 |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Historical significance</b><br>SHR criteria (a)             | <p>The complex at 20 Waterview Street has historical significance as the site of the Malting Shovel Inn and Brewery, an important early colonial enterprise established by emancipist convict James Squire in c1798. Squire's brewery was the first commercial brewery established in New South Wales, the first hops brewery, and was an important stopping place along Parramatta River. It is also historically significant for its ongoing use for boat building, servicing and repair works from the 1930s up to the present day, ranging from small boats belonging to private individuals up to Royal Australian Navy vessels. It is an example of a once prominent local industry within the Ryde foreshore area. It has historical significance as a site of wartime production.</p> <p>The complex is considered significant under this criterion.</p> |
| <b>Historical association significance</b><br>SHR criteria (b) | <p>The complex is associated with James Squire and his family, an emancipist convict who established the Malting Shovel Inn and brewery on the shores of the river and was an important landholder in the Ryde area in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. The site is also associated with Lars Halvorsen and Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd, one of Australia's most prominent boat building families, who have made boats from cruising pleasure craft to yachts to military vessels since 1925.</p> <p>The complex is considered significant under this criterion.</p>  |
| <b>Aesthetic significance</b><br>SHR criteria (c)              | <p>The position on the foreshore at Kissing Point gives it some landmark qualities as part of a disappearing industrial landscape. The Squire's Wharf remains have some aesthetic quality as a picturesque marine ruin on the foreshore. Further research is required.</p> <p>The complex may have significance under this criterion.</p>  |
| <b>Social significance</b><br>SHR criteria (d)                 | <p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the complex could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>  |
| <b>Technical/Research significance</b><br>SHR criteria (e)     | <p>The site has potential to yield archaeological information about early brewing practices. It also has some technical significance in its ability to demonstrate changing boat building techniques and equipment. The archaeological remains of early colonial infrastructure may yield information about early colonial maritime construction practices.</p> <p>The site also has potential to yield archaeological information about the pre-European occupation by the Wallumedegal clan.</p> <p>The complex is considered significant under this criterion.</p>  |
| <b>Rarity</b><br>SHR criteria (f)                              | <p>The complex is the last remaining operational boat building and repair yard in the Ryde local government area. It also represents a rare aspect of Ryde's early development related to brewing and innkeeping practices. It is rare for its remnant archaeological remains of the former Squire's Wharf, an early colonial maritime structure which is considered to be extremely rare within not only the Ryde area but also the wider Sydney Harbour foreshore.</p> <p>The complex is considered significant under this criterion.</p>  |
| <b>Representativeness</b><br>SHR criteria (g)                  | <p>The remaining archaeological deposits connected to Squire's Wharf have deteriorated over time. It is not known whether the wharf ruins once demonstrated the principal characteristics of colonial wharves along the harbour foreshore, but they have deteriorated to a point where they are not considered to be representative of any typology.</p>   |
| <b>Integrity</b>   | <p>The remains of the Squire's Wharf are in poor condition and survive as remnant archaeological</p>   |

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|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | structures on the riverbed. The Halvorsen Sons' boat building complex has had the majority of its original fabric replaced over time, including its wall cladding, fenestration and door treatment, and roof sheeting. However, this is considered to be expected maintenance for a maritime structure and the building retains its overall form and original structural timber. The post-1930s timber wharf has moderate significance but a low level of integrity. The archaeological integrity has not been assessed. |
|--|--|

| <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS</b>  |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Heritage listing/s</b> | <i>Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005, 'Naval Refit Centre,'</i> Item 46 |
|                           | NSW Maritime Heritage and Conservation Section 170 Register, 'Squires Wharf Remains,' Item 4920112       |
|                           |  |
|                           |  |

| <b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>  |                                |   |      |                          |
|---|--------------------------------|---|------|--------------------------|
| <b>Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.</b> |                                |   |      |                          |
| Type  | Author/Client                  | Title   | Year | Repository               |
| Article   | Gregory Blaxell                | Putney  | 2010 | Dictionary of Sydney     |
| Book  | Frances Pollon                 | <i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>   | 1988 |                          |
| Book  | Gregory Blaxell                | <i>Putney: that special place</i>   | 2012 |                          |
| Book  | MC Levy                        | <i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>           | 1947 |                          |
| Book  | Megan Martin                   | <i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>  | 1998 |                          |
| Book  | Philip Geeves                  | <i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i> | 1970 |                          |
| Report  | Godden Mackay Logan            | Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Heritage Study, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2         | 2009 |                          |
| Online  | Various                        | Squires Wharf remains   | 2010 | State Heritage Inventory |
| Report  | Architectural Projects         | 20 Waterview Street, Putney Heritage Assessment                               | 2014 |                          |
| Report  | JBA Urban Planning Consultants | Planning Proposal—20 Waterview Street, Putney                                 | 2013 |                          |

# *Heritage Data Form*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Recommendations</b> | <p>The site should be listed as both a built heritage item and an archaeological heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>. The <i>Sydney Harbour Catchment Regional Environmental Plan 2005</i> lists the site as a heritage item of state significance under Schedule 4, and the site should also be considered for state heritage listing as an archaeological site, pending further investigation.</p> <p>Any future development should be accompanied by an archaeological assessment in relation to James Squire's estate. Opportunities for interpretation of the history and significance of the site should be explored and developed. A detailed study of potential Aboriginal burials on the site should also be conducted before development occurs.</p> |
|------------------------|---|

## SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

|   |  |   |                             |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Name of study or report</b>              | City of Ryde Heritage Review – Shortlist of Potential Heritage Items | <b>Year of study or report</b>          | 2019                        |
| <b>Item number in study or report</b>       | A1   |   |                             |
| <b>Author of study or report</b>            | GML Heritage Pty Ltd   |   |                             |
| <b>Inspected by</b>                         | GML Heritage Pty Ltd   |   |                             |
| <b>NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?</b> |  | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>This form completed by</b>               | GML Heritage Pty Ltd   | <b>Date</b>                             | 31 May 2019                 |

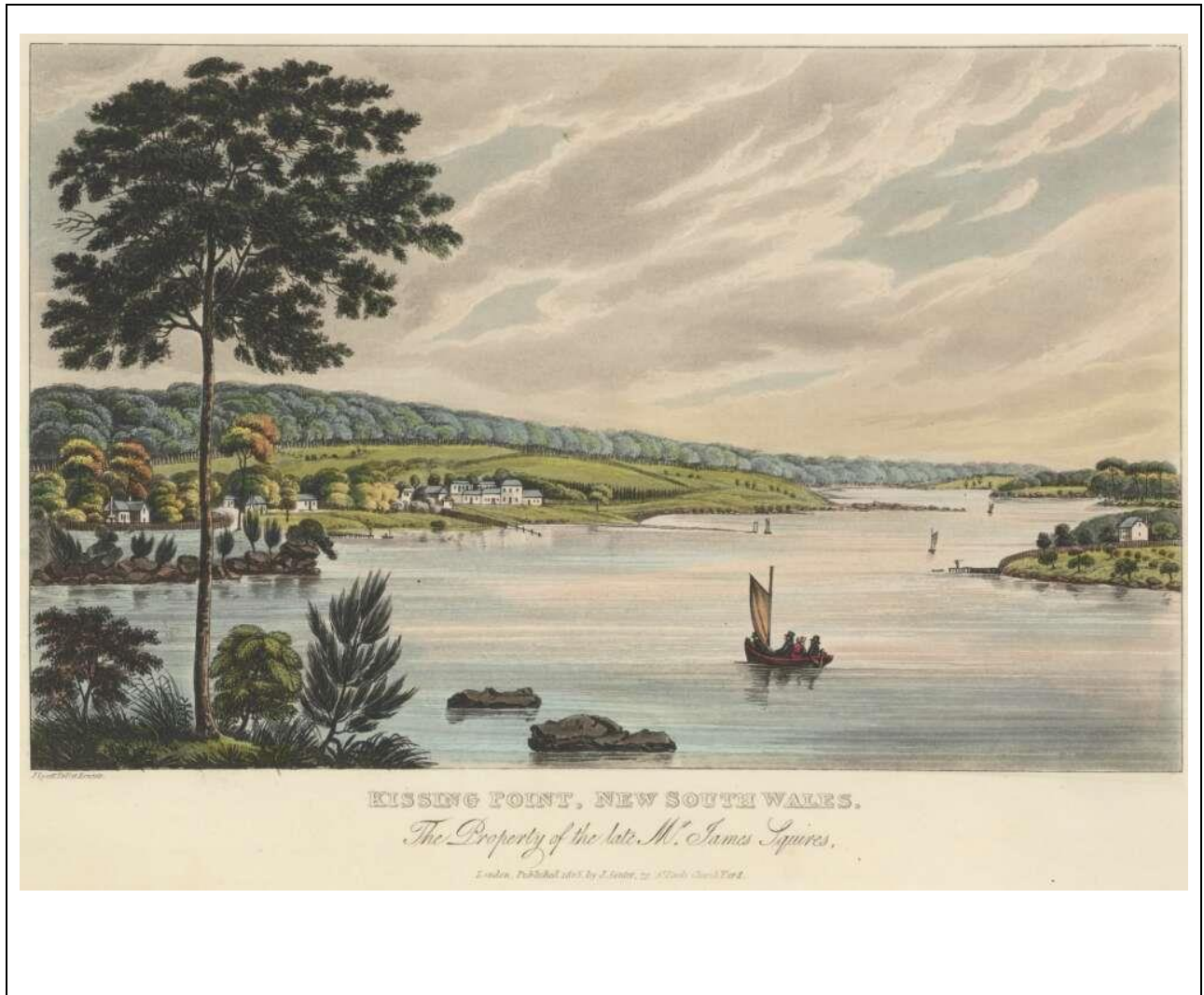


# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |  |                 |               |                               |                               |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Aquatint by convict artist Joseph Lycett of James Squire's property at Kissing Point, showing the brewery, inn and a wharf extending into the river. |                 |               |                               |                               |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 1825   | <b>Image by</b> | Joseph Lycett | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | National Library of Australia |



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |  |                 |         |                               |                      |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Watercolour by an unknown artist depicting the Squire property, showing the wharf as a timber jetty extending from a rock outcrop. |                 |         |                               |                      |
| <b>Image year</b>    | c.1820s–1830s  | <b>Image by</b> | Unknown | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | State Library of NSW |



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |  |                 |         |                               |  |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Lars Halvorsen Sons' staff at the Ryde shipyard. |                 |         |                               |  |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 1954   | <b>Image by</b> | Unknown | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | Australian National Maritime Museum Collection |



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |  |                 |                                  |                               |                                  |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Historical aerial imagery showing the Halvorsen Sons' boat building complex on the site and indicating current lot boundaries. |                 |                                  |                               |                                  |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 1943   | <b>Image by</b> | NSW Spatial Information Exchange | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | NSW Spatial Information Exchange |



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |  |                 |                                  |                               |                                  |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Current aerial imagery showing present structures on the site. |                 |                                  |                               |                                  |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 2019   | <b>Image by</b> | NSW Spatial Information Exchange | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | NSW Spatial Information Exchange |



# *Heritage Data Form*

| ITEM DETAILS                                     |  |            |                |   |                 |  |
|--|--|------------|----------------|---|-----------------|--|
| <b>Name of Item</b>                              | Glades Bay Baths (former)  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Other Name/s<br/>Former Name/s</b>            |  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Item type<br/>(if known)</b>                  | Archaeological—terrestrial   |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Item group<br/>(if known)</b>                 | Recreation and Entertainment   |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Item category<br/>(if known)</b>              | Swimming pool—tidal  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Area, Group, or<br/>Collection Name</b>       |  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Street number</b>                             |  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Street name</b>                               | West of Ross Street  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Suburb/town</b>                               | Gladesville  |            |                | <b>Postcode</b>                           | 2111            |  |
| <b>Local Government<br/>Area/s</b>               | Ryde   |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Property<br/>description</b>                  | n/a  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Location - Lat/long</b>                       | <b>Latitude</b>  | -33.834362 |                | <b>Longitude</b>                          | 151.120502      |  |
| <b>Location - AMG (if<br/>no street address)</b> | <b>Zone</b>  |            | <b>Easting</b> |   | <b>Northing</b> |  |
| <b>Owner</b>                                     | Unknown  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Current use</b>                               | Part of a walking track  |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Former Use</b>                                | Swimming baths   |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Statement of<br/>significance</b>             | <p>Glades Bay Baths (Former) have cultural heritage significance at a local level for their demonstration of the once popular local social activity of bathing in Parramatta River. The baths were built as a response to the threat of sharks and the desire for the community to have safe places to swim. While limited fabric of the baths remains, the site where the bathing occurred serves as a reminder of public bathing in Parramatta River, an activity that occurs into the present, albeit at limited locations.</p> |            |                |   |                 |  |
| <b>Level of<br/>Significance</b>                 | State <input type="checkbox"/>   |            |                | Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                 |  |

# *Heritage Data Form*

| DESCRIPTION  |   |      |                    |      |              |                          |
|--|---|------|--------------------|------|--------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Designer</b>  | Unknown   |      |                    |      |              |                          |
| <b>Builder/ maker</b>                                  | Unknown   |      |                    |      |              |                          |
| <b>Physical Description</b>                            | <p>The remains of the Glades Bay Baths are located at the end of Ross Street, Gladesville, and formerly extended into Glades Bay. The general area is now a public bayside track, accessible from the end of Ross Street via a set of informal stone steps. The track leads west down a short slope towards the water then turns north to continue around Glades Bay. The baths' remnants can be found adjacent to this track. The site is also adjacent to the rear of a number of two-storey waterfront private residential properties, at 99 to 103 Western Crescent.</p> <p>The area is mostly overgrown with grass and mangroves. Evidence of sandstone retaining walls and sandstone steps is visible in the landscape. There is also a sloped stone wall descending into the water which may have been associated with the baths or with a nearby boat ramp/wharf.</p> |      |                    |      |              |                          |
| <b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b> | The remains of sandstone remnant walls along the shore are visible today, though becoming eroded from exposure. Most of the archaeological remains of the fabric and any associated artefacts are only visible through underwater inspection. This was beyond the scope of this assessment. Aboriginal archaeological assessment beyond baseline historical associations to the baths was also beyond the scope of this assessment.   |      |                    |      |              |                          |
| <b>Construction years</b>                              | <b>Start year</b>   | 1908 | <b>Finish year</b> | 1909 | <b>Circa</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Modifications and dates</b>                         | <p>Ancillary buildings associated with the baths were removed by 1940.</p> <p>The baths themselves were closed by the 1960s.</p>  |      |                    |      |              |                          |
| <b>Further comments</b>                                | The site can be interpreted in terms of Aboriginal archaeology, as it was around the foreshore of Gladesville (specifically Looking Glass Bay) that the first contact between the Wallumedegal and Europeans occurred. There are Aboriginal sites located throughout the foreshore area and this association to the bathing location is significant. Assessing the Aboriginal archaeological significance of the site was beyond the scope of this assessment.  |      |                    |      |              |                          |

# Heritage Data Form

## HISTORY

### Historical notes

Gladesville is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.

By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s.

John Doody, a convict artist, was the first to be given a grant in the Gladesville area in 1795. Among other later occupants of the area was John Glade, who operated a farm in the area from 1806. Glade was more successful than his neighbours, buying Doody's grant in 1817 and purchasing nearby land to amass a large estate. In 1841 he began subdividing and selling his land before dying in 1848. Some 150 acres of Glade's land was purchased by William W Billyard, who subdivided the land and called it Gladesville, giving the suburb its name. Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum had been built in the next bay over more than a decade before this, in 1838.

In 1881 the first Gladesville bridge was completed, connecting Great North Road to the other side of the river. The road (now Victoria Road) was an important conduit for goods and people between Sydney and Ryde and became an important commercial centre for Gladesville. This prompted further subdivision and residential development through to the early twentieth century. After World War II, Ryde Council implemented its housing scheme. Over 150 houses were built in two project areas in Gladesville, which had become a thoroughly residential suburb by that time.

Swimming was a common recreational activity in Parramatta River in the late nineteenth century, especially for men and boys. Tidal baths were often constructed at private waterfront residences. The death of a young man attacked by a shark in 1887 prompted the Ryde Council to lease an area for public baths at Ryde near Jordan's Wharf, west of the subject site. They were eventually completed after the State Government granted Ryde Council 300 pounds towards their construction. At the official opening on 30 January 1905, the Minister for Works expressed the view that 'easy access to saltwater bathing was the foundation of health to a large degree' (Godden Mackay Logan 2009, Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Heritage Study, Vol. 1).

Public tidal baths became popular. With continued pressure from residents, additional bathing facilities were opened along the river but were limited to areas alongside publicly owned land, in parks or at the ends of public roads.

The Glades Bay public baths were opened at the end of Ross Street in 1909. Although women and girls could swim in the baths, they were restricted to certain times of the week, as a set of laws at the time prevented mixed bathing. They existed until at least the 1950s. Council minutes from 28 May 1940 described that Council had by that time removed all the buildings associated with the Glades Bay baths due to pollution but did not have sufficient funds to remove the baths themselves. It is unclear whether the baths' users at that time were afforded access along the foreshore and into what was to become Glades Bay Park for general recreation.



# *Heritage Data Form*

| <b>THEMES</b>                           |  |
|---|--|
| <b><i>National historical theme</i></b> | Culture—Developing cultural institutions and ways of life    |
| <b><i>State historical theme</i></b>    | Leisure—Activities associated with recreation and relaxation |

# *Heritage Data Form*

| <b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>                                 |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Historical significance</b><br>SHR criteria (a)             | <p>Glades Bay Baths (former) demonstrates evidence of human activity associated with a period of saltwater bathing in the Parramatta River, which was popular from the late nineteenth century. The creation of the shark-proof enclosure also demonstrated a fear of sharks that was prominent in that era and into today. Saltwater bathing was an activity guided by public decency laws, such as gender segregation and restrictions on types of bathing suits allowed to be worn.</p> <p>This site is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>  |
| <b>Historical association significance</b><br>SHR criteria (b) | <p>The site at Glades Bay Baths (former) has special associations with the historical Ryde local community.</p> <p>As examined under criteria a), it demonstrates the former practice of saltwater bathing, a recreational activity many of the locals would have participated in during the past.</p> <p>The site is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>   |
| <b>Aesthetic significance</b><br>SHR criteria (c)              | <p>Although the baths would once have had strong aesthetic significance in the local landscape, the remains that can be seen today have lost their design and technical integrity, as well as their visual or sensory appeal.</p> <p>The baths do not meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>  |
| <b>Social significance</b><br>SHR criteria (d)                 | <p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the site could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>   |
| <b>Technical/Research significance</b><br>SHR criteria (e)     | <p>An underwater inspection would need to be undertaken before the technical/research significance of the site can be verified. If there are extensive underwater artefacts from people dropping items as they were swimming it could have research potential for the study of the history of the foreshore area. Furthermore, the extent of underwater remains of the structural elements of the barrier protecting the swimmers from sharks is not known.</p> <p>The property was not able to be assessed under this criterion.</p>   |
| <b>Rarity</b><br>SHR criteria (f)                              | <p>Baths were a common feature of the Ryde foreshore during the first half of the twentieth century. Besides Glades Bay Baths, others included Shepherds Bay (Ryde Baths); Morrison Bay at Bayview Street, Tennyson Point (1918); Charity Point, Meadowbank (1923); Princes Regent Swimming Clubs Baths between Princes and Regent Street, Ryde (1932); and the baths at the end of Regent Street and Osborne Avenue, Ryde.</p> <p>An assessment of the full extent and intactness of the submerged fabric of the site, in comparison with that of the other former local baths, needs to be undertaken before an assessment under this criterion can be finalised.</p> |
| <b>Representativeness</b><br>SHR criteria (g)                  | <p>As with criterion (f), the full extent of the submerged fabric of the site, in comparison with the intactness of the other former baths, needs to be undertaken, before an assessment under this criterion can be finalised.</p>   |
| <b>Integrity</b>   | <p>The integrity of the site will depend on the results of a survey of the subsurface remains, which is beyond the scope of this study. From the visible remains on the shore, there appears to still be authentic traces of the former baths which hold integrity, though most of the structures appear to have been destroyed.</p>  |

# Heritage Data Form

## HERITAGE LISTINGS

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| <b>Heritage listing/s</b> | None |
|                           |      |
|                           |      |
|                           |      |

## INFORMATION SOURCES

**Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.**

| Type    | Author/Client                   | Title   | Year    | Repository  |
|---------|---------------------------------|---|---------|---|
| Article | Margaret Farlow, Angela Phippen | Gladesville   | 2008    | Dictionary of Sydney  |
| Book    | Frances Pollon                  | <i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>   | 1988    |   |
| Book    | MC Levy                         | <i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>           | 1947    |   |
| Book    | Megan Martin                    | <i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>  | 1998    |   |
| Book    | Philip Geeves                   | <i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i> | 1970    |   |
| File    | Various                         | Glades Bay Park   | Various | Ryde Library  |
| Online  | NSW Land Registry Services      | Parish of Hunters Hill  | Various | <a href="http://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au">http://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au</a> |
| Report  | Godden Mackay Logan             | Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Heritage Study, Vol. 1                    | 2009    |   |

## RECOMMENDATIONS

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Recommendations</b> | <p>The former baths should be listed as an archaeological heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>.</p> <p>Investigate associations between the sandstone steps down the outcrop above the former baths site and the former baths themselves.</p> |
|------------------------|---|

## SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

|   |   |                                |             |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Name of study or report</b>              | City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Items | <b>Year of study or report</b> | 2019        |
| <b>Item number in study or report</b>       | A2  |                                |             |
| <b>Author of study or report</b>            | GML Heritage Pty Ltd                                      |                                |             |
| <b>Inspected by</b>                         | GML Heritage Pty Ltd                                      |                                |             |
| <b>NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?</b> | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                   | No <input type="checkbox"/>    |             |
| <b>This form completed by</b>               | GML Heritage Pty Ltd                                      | <b>Date</b>                    | 31 May 2019 |

# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |   |                 |                      |                               |                      |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Remnant sandstone retaining walls at the site of the former Glades Bay Baths. |                 |                      |                               |                      |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 2019  | <b>Image by</b> | GML Heritage Pty Ltd | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | GML Heritage Pty Ltd |



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |   |                 |                      |                               |                      |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Remnant walls at the site of the former Glades Bay Baths. |                 |                      |                               |                      |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 2019  | <b>Image by</b> | GML Heritage Pty Ltd | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | GML Heritage Pty Ltd |



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |   |                 |                   |                               |  |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Parish of Hunters Hill—plan of public baths for children at Glades Bay. |                 |                   |                               |  |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 1908  | <b>Image by</b> | Roberts and Haege | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | National Library of Australia, map folder 60/865 |



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**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |   |                 |        |                               |                             |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Parish of Hunters Hill—map indicating the public baths at the end of Ross Street. |                 |        |                               |                             |
| <b>Image year</b>    | unkown  | <b>Image by</b> | unkown | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | NSW Lands Registry Services |



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |   |                 |                            |                               |                            |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Children swimming at the Glades Bay Baths, around 1951. |                 |                            |                               |                            |
| <b>Image year</b>    | c.1951  | <b>Image by</b> | Ryde Local Studies Library | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | Ryde Local Studies Library |





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## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |  |                 |                                  |                               |                                  |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Historical aerial photograph of the Glades Bay Baths site. |                 |                                  |                               |                                  |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 1943   | <b>Image by</b> | NSW Spatial Information Exchange | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | NSW Spatial Information Exchange |



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## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

|                      |   |                 |                                  |                               |                                  |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Image caption</b> | Current aerial photograph of the Glades Bay Baths site. |                 |                                  |                               |                                  |
| <b>Image year</b>    | 2019  | <b>Image by</b> | NSW Spatial Information Exchange | <b>Image copyright holder</b> | NSW Spatial Information Exchange |

